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It is the essence of syndicalism to use the strength which its inclusive organization gives to *stop* industry. What then shall a government owning state railroads do if its own employees paralyze the system of transportation? It has heightened the interest in this sharp contest that socialists see clearly what awaits them if governmental responsibility is at last in their hands. What will the socialist state do if its own servants strike? Especially, what can it do if its own employees adopt the syndicalist method of the General Strike? To the brave Utopians who believe no such discontents would show themselves under socialism, this presents no terrors. But those whom responsibility has somewhat chastened see clearly that any socialist administration would have its malcontents, its "outs" precisely as we have them at present. The sinister weapon forged and sharpened in our competitive society would serve instant and dangerous uses in the socialist state. That a "reform party" should have arisen since 1905 indicates the hesitation over the logic of the general strike which the soberer minds come to feel. Except among these few, the movement is at heart anarchistic. It fears the alliance of socialism with parliamentary methods and all the centralizing discipline which this implies.

It is significant that our counterpart of syndicalism, The Industrial Workers of the World, held their first conference in Chicago in 1905, the year after the Haywood-Moyer trial. The leading spirits in Western Federation of Miners were prominent in this gathering and Haywood's pamphlet on "The General Strike" (printed by S. Schreiber, New York City, 1911) gives the spirit of the movement here. It is producing among us a new literature with several periodicals in English, Spanish, Polish and French. The "Industrial Worker," a weekly published in Spokane, Washington, will give the reader an idea of the propaganda.

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NEW BOOKS

ANTONELLI, E. *La démocratie sociale devant les idées présentes.* (Paris: Rivière. 1911. Pp. 269. 3 fr.)

BEBEL, A. *Bebel's reminiscences.* (New York: The Socialist Literature Co. 1911. Pp. 224. 75c.)

Translated from the first German edition, by Ernest Untermann.

- BECHAUX, A. *Les écoles socialistes. Marxisme. Réformisme. Syndicalisme. Les écoles économiques au XX^e siècle*, Vol. III. (Paris: Alcan. 1911. Pp. 154. 4 fr.)
- BIERMANN, W. E. *Anarchismus und Kommunismus*. (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 1911. 2.70 m.)
- BIERMANN, W. E. *Karl Georg Winkelblech (Karl Marlo). Sein Leben und sein Werk. I. Leben und Wirken bis zum Jahre 1849. II. Die deutsche Handwerker- und Arbeiterbewegung des Jahres 1848. Winkelblechs Leben und Wirken bis zu seinem Tode 1865*. (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 1911. Pp. 400; 520. 7.80 m.; 10 m.)
- BOULGE, C. *La sociologie de Proudhon*. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1911. 3.50 fr.)
- COULTER, J. L. *Coöperation among farmers, the keystone of rural prosperity*. (New York: The young farmers' practical library. Sturgis & Walton. 1911. Pp. vii, 381. 75c.)
- CRAWFORD, J. S. *Political socialism, would it fail in success?; a book for busy men*. (Cherokee, Ia.: J. S. Crawford. 1911. Pp. viii, 110. 25c.)
- ENGELS, F. *Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft*. (Berlin: Buchhandlung Vorwärts. 1911. Pp. 68. 1 m.)
Sixth edition, with preface by Karl Kautsky.
- GOLDSTEIN, D. and AVERY, M. M. *Socialism: the nation of fatherless children*. Second edition. (Boston: T. J. Flynn & Co. 1911. Pp. viii, 365. \$1.25.)
- HARMIGNIE, P. *L'Etat et ses agents; étude sur le syndicalisme administratif*. (Paris: Alcan. 1911.)
- HENDERSON, F. *The case for socialism*. (London: Jarrold. 1911. Pp. 192. 2s. 6d.)
- HYNDMAN, H. M. *The record of an adventurous life*. (New York: Macmillan. 1911. Pp. 460. \$1.75.)
An autobiography which among its topics of interest includes the writer's connection with the early phases of the socialist movement in England and his relations with Mazzini, Morris, Marx and others.
- LECOLLE, C. *Les associations agricoles, syndicats, coöperatives, mutualités et les nouvelles lois sociales*. (Paris: J. B. Baillière. 1911. Pp. 348. 6 fr.)
- MARGARITA, F. *Le problème social. Individualisme ou collectivisme?* (Paris: Société des Publications Littéraires. 1911. 2 fr.)
- MUSTO, R. *La odierna evoluzione dello stato democratico*. (Naples: Detken & Rocholl. 1911.)

Discusses the relation of the individual to the state. Voluntary groups of men constitute an effective counterbalance to the restraint of state.

QUACK, H. P. G. *De socialisten*. (Amsterdam: P. N. van Kampen & Zoon. 1911. Pp. viii, 461. 12.50 fl.)

RIVAIN, J. *Les socialistes anti-démocrates. L'avenir du syndicalisme. La patrie des prolétaires. A propos des retraites ouvrières*. (Paris: Nouvelle Librairie Nationale. 1911. Pp. 72. 0.75 fr.)

ROSENBAUM, E. *Ferdinand Lassalle. Studien über historischen und systematischen Zusammenhang seiner Lehre*. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii, 218. 5.50 m.)

To be reviewed.

RUSSELL, H. A. *Constructive socialism*. (New York: Scribner, imported. 1911. Pp. ix, 228. \$1.25.)

STAUDINGER, F. *Kurze Übersicht über das genossenschaftliche Bildungswesen*. (Hamburg: Verlagsanstalt des Zentralverbandes deutscher Konsumvereine. 1911.)

VERECQUE, C. *Dictionnaire du socialisme*. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. Pp. 502. 5 fr.)

WHITEHEAD, G. *Socialism and eugenics*. (London: Twentieth Century Press. 1911. Pp. 15. 1d.)

WINKELBLECH, K. G. (KARL MARLO). *Aus Karl Georg Winkelblech's (Karl Marlo's) literarischem Nachlass*. Arranged by W. E. BIERMANN. (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 1911. Pp. v, 163. 3 m.)

The coöperators' year book for 1912. (London: Co-partnership Publishers. 1912. 4d.)

Statistics

An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics. By G. UDNY YULE. (London: Charles Griffin and Company; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1911. Pp. xiii, 375.)

Mr. Yule has furnished what is easily the best introduction available to the methods of the Galton-Pearson school of statistics. The product, in part, of a seven years' tenure of the Newmarch Lectureship in Statistics at University College, London, the book shows in every page that painstaking care has gone into its preparation. Though Mr. Yule has denied himself the employment of any but elementary mathematics his book is distinctly one for the serious student and, one may fairly say, for the mathematically minded. The treatment is as rigorous as it well could be under the limitations set, and throughout the book there is an effort to make clear the principles involved and to avoid everything that approaches a mere rule of thumb. At some points one feels, in-